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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/043,946	01/11/2002	Jong Sik Paek	AMKOR-017A	6383	
7663	7590 09/09/2004		EXAMINER		
	RUNDA GARRED &	LEWIS, MONICA			
75 ENTERPR ALISO VIEJO	ISE, SUITE 250 CA 92656		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER		
115155 11555, 611 72555			2822		

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Advisory Action	10/043,946	PAEK, JONG SIK				
,,,	Examiner	Art Unit	J			
	Monica Lewis	2822	B			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress			
THE REPLY FILED 06 August 2004 FAILS TO PLACE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appel Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	void abandonment of this application to the same of th	cation. A proper repich places the application	ply to a cation in			
PERIOD FOR RE	EPLY [check either a) or b)]					
 a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection. b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee 						
have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of exten 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three more earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	sion and the corresponding amount of the I statutory period for reply originally set in	e fee. The appropriate ext the final Office action; or	tension fee under (2) as set forth in			
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant' 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CF						
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:						
(a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);						
(b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);						
(c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or						
(d) they present additional claims without cancel NOTE:	ing a corresponding number of	finally rejected clair	ns.			
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following reject	etion(s):					
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s). 	be allowable if submitted in a s	eparate, timely filed	d amendment			
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request fo application in condition for allowance because: See		sidered but does NO	OT place the			
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered be raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	cause it is not directed SOLELY	to issues which we	re newly			
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment explanation of how the new or amended claims w			and an			
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:						
Claim(s) allowed: None.						
Claim(s) objected to: <u>None</u> .						
Claim(s) rejected: 1-9,11 and 19-24.						
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: None.						
8. The drawing correction filed on is a) app	roved or b) disapproved by	the Examiner.				
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s)						
10. Other:						

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: First, Applicant argues that in claim 1 the prior art fails to disclose "portions of the first surface of the first semiconductor die being directly attached to the second surface of each of the leads such that each of the bond pads of the first semiconductor die is located between a respective pair of the leads so that the bond pads of the first semiconductor die do not contact the second surface of any one of the leads." However, Huang discloses that the bond pads (308) of the first semiconductor die (304) are located between a respective pair of leads (326) so that the bond pads of the first semiconductor die do not contact the second surface (330) of the leads (For Example: See Figure 7). Huang fails to disclose the portion of the first surface of the semiconductor die being directly attached to the second surface of the leads. However, Abe disclose the die being directly attaced to the lead (For Example: See Figure 2). In response to Applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Therfore, the motivation to modify Huang in view of Abe is because it aids in reducing manufacturing costs (For Example: See Column 2 Lines 50-67 and Column 2 Lines 1-19). Second, Applicant argues that in claim 19 the prior art fails to disclose "the first semiconductor die being directly attached to each of the leads such that each of the bond pads of the first semiconductor die is located between a respective pair of the leads so that the bond pads of the first semiconductor die do not contact any of the leads." However, as disclosed above Huang and Abe disclose the limitations. Third, Applicant argues that "the Examiner has used impermissible hindsight to find motivation." In response to Applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into accoun only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Finally, Applicant has overcome the 112 rejection by deleting "the first semiconductor die and the leads being oriented relative to each other".

Mary Wilczewski Primary Examiner